them in order to establish the fact of rebellion. But they prove nothing after all. The President says that the sense of the people of Kansas was taken on the question as to forming a Constitution, but he (Mr. Fessenden) denied this. They could not express their opinions under the test cath, by which they have to sawear to support not only the Constitution of the United States, but also the organic act, and Fugitive United States, but also the organic act, and Fugitive United States, but also the organic act, and Fugitive United States, but also the suffrage in any part of the world, where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the world, where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the world, where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the world, where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the world, where suffrage is allowed at all? Does not the world, and considered positively unjust and destitutional, and considered positively unjust and destitutional, and considered positively unjust and destitutions, and considered positively unjust and destitutions of Slavery was submitted to the people the question of Slavery was submitted to the people the question of Slavery was submitted to the people the question of Slavery in that Territory, and for his life he was unable to tell which was the worst of the two. He also argued that the Topeka Constitution was as legal as the Lecompton Constitution. There was no more legality about the inception of the one than of the other. He was opposed to this attempt to force Slavery on the people of Kansas, and would agitate, so long as a single hope remained that Slavery might be driven from a Territory which was stoler and robbed from Freedom. He examined the Dred Scott case and argued at length against the force of that dictum of the Supreme Court of Georgia, where they treated such extra-judicial opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States with contempt, and did not consider them as binding. He thought that if the late Presidential election had resulted in the defeat of th

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) said that when the Com-

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) said that when the Committee on Territories should make their report, he would answer some of the extraordinary arguments of the Senator from Maine. Although the Senator displayed great ingenuity and power, his position was ulterly useound.

Mr. CLAY (Ala.) gave notice that at the proper time he would show that the State of Alabama had only taken the same ground as the other Southern States. He was prepared to sustain that ground, and would endeavor to fortify himself by unanaswerable arguments. When the principles enunciated in the resolutions of the Legislature of his State are forgotten or unheeded by Congress, then, like the Senator resolutions of the Legislature in a state that ten or unheeded by Congress, then like the Senator from Maine, this Union would have no charms for him. He trusted that "Alabama would never dishonor herself by retreating from the position she had

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) said that at the proper time Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) said that at the proper time he would express his opinions on this great question, and would give the remarks of Messrs. Clay and Benjamin due consideration. He thought that they would tail to convince him of the justice and policy of extending Stavery into a Free Territory. The attempt to carry this Kansas scheme would be destructive to the best interests of society. He regretted to hear Senators express the opinion that, under any circumstances, this Union could cease to have attractions for them. He had no belief that this Union would decease at all, or that it would cease to confer upon all of us the benefits it was designed to confer. The people of the United States love and cherish this Union.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) said that the message of the President met his full approbation. He deprecated further debate, and hoped the question on reference would be taken at once.

President met his full approbation. He deprecaced further debate, and hoped the question on reference would be taken at once.

Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) also heartily concurred in the views expressed in the Message. It breathes the sentiments of a patriot. Its principles stood out in bold relief, in contrast with the views presented by the Senstor from Maine. That Senator had avowed distantion sentiments. From the tone of debate indulged on the other side, a stranger not knowing the character of this assemblage might, on entering the Senate, or States proposing to make war on one another. But if he knew more than that, and recognized in the Senators the representatives of the States, he would be astoniahed at the petty jealousies which are seen to exist between them. Mr. Davis held that a Senator was a Minister to a friendly court, and the moment he saw that the Government was in hostility to his own Government, his personal honor should compel him to withdraw. While they were making war on one section of the Union and undermining the foundation, it was an evasion to say that they desire the fabric to stand. The South were arraigned day after day, as the aggressive party, but in what way had they ever, from the very sion to say that they desire the labric to stand. The South were arraigned day after day, as the aggressive party; but in what way had they ever, from the very earliest period till now, deprived the North of any ad-vantages! The whole ground of complaint is, that they would possess and maintain their own institu-tions. The Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. Hale), some vers ago, objected to extending the line 36.30 to the Pacific, as the Southern boundary of Utah, for

to the Pacific, as the Southern boundary of Utah, for fear that it might carry the implication that Slavery might exist to the south of it. The North have commenced this political war, and the South are acting entirely on the defensive. There were questions sprung to-day which require to be met and answered, and the cfore, he would reply to the Senator from Blaine upon some other occasion.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not recognize the authority cartely Mr. Dayls chose to assume to lecture him on

Maine upon some other occasion.

Mr. FESSENDEN did not recognize the authority or style Mr. Davis chose to assume to lecture him on the sentiments he thought proper to announce in the Senate. He expressly disavowed any intention desire to interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, not, however, because he had any fear of avowing such sentiments if he entertained them, nor because he should hesitate to do so in the presence of the Senator from Mississippi. When the fear of what man could do or say would induce him to hesitate, he would not sit here a single hour. He should disgrace the noble State from which he came if he hesitated to express his opinions on all such questions. While he would treat all Senators with that respect and courtesy which was due from him to them, having equal rights with them, they must accord to him the right to speak the sentiments he entertained, unawed by any comment on the consequences which may be intimated from any quarter whatever. The Senator from Mississippi thought proper to place him in an attitude of advocating disunion. On this spot they were peers. He was the equal of any man in his rights on this floor, and he would exercise his rights when he chose, within the rules of order, let the consequences be what they may. He had avowed no disunion sentiments. Could the Senator say as much?

Mr. DAVIS (excitedly)—Yes, and I have long

Mr. DAVIS (excitedly)—Yes, and I have long sought a respectable man who could charge the con-Mr. FESSENDEN said that the newspapers repre

sented the Senator as making a speech in Mississipp in which he said that he went into President Pierce Cabinet a disunion man.

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was false, and inquired

Mr. DAVIS replied that it was false, and inquired whether the Senator could produce the paper.

Mr. FESSENDEN responded that he could produce the paper into which the extract was copied.

Mr. DAVIS said it was false, no matter where it came from, and if the extract justified such a conclusion, what he had said had been falsified.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that he had made no accusation. He had merely put the question to the Senator, who had accused him (Fessenden) of seeking to undermine the Constitution.

undermine the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS explained that such attacks as had been made, including that on the Judiciary, would have such an effect.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he attacked the opinion, so the decision of the Supreme Court, for it gave none. He believed that that opinion, if carried into effect, would undermine the institutions of the country. Our institutions shave stood firm on the doctrine of Freedom, not of Slavery. If you divide the Perritories according to numbers, how much would slaveholders be entitled to, when you put them against twenty millions of free people? Yet the doctrine was taught, that because in some of the States Slavery exists, the territory, on the ground of State rights, must be divided. Who began the aggression? Was not the country quiet after the passage of the Compromise in 1850? Who introduced the torch of discord among the people? Those who advocated and carried the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, while the opposite side warned then that if they insisted on it, they would again kindle the flames. The aggression has been going on from the time of the passage of the Kansas bill till now, when the question came here insuch a shape as compelled the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas), from a sense of duty and justice, to oppose the further progress of the outrages there committed. The South say that they make no aggressions. Was there no attack on the fishing interest? and had not the Senator from Georgia given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the navigation laws of the United States? Mr. FESSENDEN said that he attacked the opinthe fishing interest? and had not the Senator from Georgia given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the navigation laws of the United States? Was not that an attack on the interests of the North! He regarded this as only the beginning of these aggressions. They had broken down the manufactures as far as they could, and were now seeking to break down the commerce of the North. The North have been on the defensive from the commencement, in 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and they stood on the defensive to-day. If the consequences are injurious to the South, they themselves are to they stood on the defensive to-day. If the consequences are injurious to the South, they themselves are to blame. He thought it to be his duty to repel the imputation upon him by the Senator from Mississippi. These statements he honestly entertained, and he did not feel called upon to resign his sent; and although his opinions may be the result of malice or ignorance,—he preferred the latter—he believed he knew enough to know how to express his sentiments, and uphold his right to express them.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he knew not whence sprung the habit of accusing him of an attempt to intimidate Senators. He tried to intimidate nobody.

He did not believe, and he would say so once for all, that anybody was afraid of him.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I am [Laughter].

Mr. DAVIS—If so I shall never again speak in a decided and firm tone to the Senator.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I mean in an intellectual point.

Mr. DAVIS repeated that ne made no threats or intimidation. The South committed no aggression on the North because they were unwilling to benefit the cooffisheries and keep up manufactures—in other words they wished to keep their own money and profits, and have the North to get money to the extent they can expect from commerce with the world. That was no aggression. The South do not ask the North to pay their exp uses in the way of taxation. They only ask good fellowship and protection where the Government is bound to afford it. Beyond that they only ask good fellowship and protection where the Government is bound to afford it. Beyond that they

are CLAR (Ala) desired to say one word about the cod fisheries. He hoped to put up a couple of pots of fish not offensive to the Senator from Maine's nostrils. He had been endeavoring to define the difference be-tween rights and principles, and would show that interests were on the side of the North, but rights on

that of the South.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Ill.) expressed a hope that a vote would now be taken. He would make no speech him-

would now be taken. He would make no speech himself, lest some one might reply to it.

The Senate then voted on Mr. Wilson's proposition to amend the motion to refer the message to the Committee on Territories, by instructing the Committee to ascertain the number of votes given from time to time in Kansas; to ascertain whether the same were in compliance with the law, and to ascertain what portion of the votes were illegal; and giving the Committee power to send for persons or papers. Disagreed to.

VEAS Means Producted Common Chandlet, Collamet,

agreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer,
Dixon. Boolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster,
Hale, Hamiko, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sammer,
Trumbuil, Wade and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Mesers. Bell, Belljamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown,
Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammend, Homaton, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson (Tenn.), Kennedy,
Mailory, Mason, Polk, Sebastian, Sliddell, Toomps, Wright and
Viles—292.

The Message and the Lecompton Constitution were The Message and the Lecompton Constitution were then referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. DOUGLAS again asked the Senate to take up his resolution calling on the President for information relative to Kansas, including correspondence, etc. Mr. MASON (Va.) moved an adjournment. Mr. DOUGLAS hoped not. Mr. MASON—I make that motion. It is not de-latable.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) demanded the Yeas and Nays, and the motion to adjourn was carried by 37 against 24. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries of the House are crowded, more so than on any previous occasion, including many ladies. The SPEAKER announced the pending proposition to be on seconding the demand for the previous ques-tion on the several motions to refer the President's

special Kansas message.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by 110 against 105.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) demanded the Yeas and
Nays, wishing the question so decided instead of by

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.)-That's a violation of the

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.)—That's a violation of the contract heretofore agreed on.
Mr. FLORENCE (Penn.)—Yes, clearly.
Mr. WASHBURN did not press his motion.
The main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of Yeas 113, Nays 107.
The result of this vote was watched by everybody with extreme auxiety.
The next question was announced to be Mr. Stephens's motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories.

ritories.
Disagreed to by 113 against 114.
The next question announced was on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Harris of Illinois, providing for referring the Message to a Select Committee of Fifteen. The proposition is as follows:

"That the proposition is as follows:

"That the message of the President, concerning the Constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kanasa, by a Convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the
same, be referred to a select Committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker.

"That said Committee be instructed to inquire into all the
facts connected with the formation of said Constitution, and
laws, if any, under which the same was orthingted and whether

same, be reserved to a secent constitute to inquire into all the pointed by the Speaker.

"That said Committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Constitution, and laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been compiled with and followed.

"Whether said Constitution provides for a Republican form of government, and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled to a Representative in this House upos the basis now fixed by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

"Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as abresaid; and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting and in each county in the Territory.

"The apportionment of delegates to said Convention among different counties and election districts of said Territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law.

"The names of the delegates to said Convention, and the places where cast; and, whether said Convention, and the place where cast at an advantate said Convention, and for and against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

"The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

"The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

"The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features ther

"That said Committee and see what portion, if any, of the votes so east at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal.

"Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country.

"And that said Committee have power to send for persons and

Mr. CLARK (N. Y.) asked to be excused from roting, on the ground that a vote in the affirmative yould be inconsistent with those he had just given, would be inconsistent with those he had just given, and that a vote in the negative would imply an unwillingness to have an investigation made, which should be by the Committee on Territories.—

The House refused to excuse him by a vote of 89 Yeas, 106 Nays.

Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.) moved to lay Mr. Hartisten and the table.

ris's amendment on the table.

Mr. FLORENCE said that the motion was not con Mr. FLOKENCE said that the motion was not con-sistent with the understanding previously agreed to. Mr. HARRIS remarked that it would be recollected that the understanding was by universal consent. Mr. SAVAGE (Tenn.) did not think the motion to lay

on the table would be inconsistent with that agree-ment, as it might finally determine the question in the

House. Mr. Harris's amendment was then carried by a Mr. Harris's amendment was then carried by a vote 114 against 111.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on Mr. Harris's proposition to refer the President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution to a Select Committee of

The following are the Yeas and Nays on Mr. Harris's proposition to refer the President's Message and the Leccurpton Constitution to a Select Committee of fifteen:

YEAS-Messrs, Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghunt, Binghunt, Binghunt, Billing, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark, Jr. (Conn.), Claweon, Clark B. Cockrane, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Danrell, Davis (Md.), Davis (Mass.), Davis (Lowa), Dawes, Dean, Dewart, Dick, Dodd, Darie (Mass.), Davis (Lowa), Dawes, Dean, Dewart, Dick, Dodd, dings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall (Oho), Hall (Mass.), Harlan, Harris (Ill.), Haskin, Hielam, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Owen Jones, Kullogs, Kelsey, Kügore, Krapp, Kunkel (Pa.), Lawrence, Leach, Leiber, Lovejoy, McKibbin, Marshall (Ill.), Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris (Ill.), Monte (Mr.), Morse (Mr.), Morse (Mr.), Marshall (Ill.), Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris (Pa.), Morris (Ill.), Monte (Mr.), Morse (M one other remark to make, and that was whether any blow was directed at him or not, was more than he could say; at least he was unconscious of having

received any. With this explanation he would part from the subject. Mr. GROW (Penn.) said he had been taught in from the subject.

Mr. GROW (Penn.) said he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to I uman nature and to the Christian community, and that this is especially the case when they occur among lawmakers in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years and the force of education had satisfied him that this lessen was good and true. Yet the right of self-defense he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under all circumstances, whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict of the session. He tendered to the House most cheerfully whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum; and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House immediately adjourned.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858. A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held here this evening. Mr. Daniel Wel, the called the meeting to order, and nominated J. W. Parley, esq., for Chairman. The following preamble and resolutions were then

read:

Whereas, The Kanssa-Nebraska act and the Cincinnati Pistform both exhody the just principles of Popular Sovereighty upon which our Government and all our institutions are based, and recive, in patent language, the unmistakable me using of their text, that to the people of every organized State and Territory belongs, of right, the prerogative of regulating for themselves their own domestic and local stairs within the limits of the Constitution, we, the Democracy of Phil sleiphia, in town meeting assembled, do hereby announce that we will sternly athere to the great principles enumeiated by those two truthful guides for the procracy of our party, believing that that the safety of our Republic and the happiness of our people depend entirely upon an honest adhesion to the clear import of the Cincinnati Pistform and the State and country, that the critizens of Kansas Archaela act, the State and country, that the critizens of Kansas and all the other Territories of the Union should decide for themselves the character of their demostic institutions—whether of Slavery or the higher social relations—and as this secred pledge had the willing sanction and ardent approbation of Mr. Buchanan, and was repeatedly reiterated in our city and State by Secretaries Cobb and Floyd, Postmaster General Brown and others, during that memorable campuign, it would be both inmantly and diagraceful in us as Democrate to violate a promise os secredly given, or the indefensible ground of expediency alone, that being the only reason yet adocted. That we declare it to be our unshaken determination justify such violation.

yet adduced by the friends of the Lecompton Constitution to justify such violation.

Resided, That we declare it to be our unshaken determination
to resist every attempt to force upon the people of a Territory
any Constitution which has not had their express approval, conscious as we are that resistance to aggression is the only means by
which unparalleled wrongs can be redressed. The people of
thirty-one S sets and two Territories of this Union (Oregon and
Minnesote) have had their paramount law submitted to them, in
all its parts, for approval or rejection, so that custom, even
in the absence of the Kansas Nebraska act and the Cincinnati
platform, points with unerring finger to the injustice of ratifying

their Constitutions in the way prescribed by the citizens of the individual States.

Resolved, That the Democracy here assembled have the most perfect confidence in the integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of Governor Packer, and hall with enhanciatic admiration the declaration councisted in his inaugural address, that "to the "people of Pennsylvania the admiration of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be all at times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express "their resultingness, swelliss my own, in declaring that all the qual-

James Buchauan for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we eling with unshaled zeal to the confidence we have long reposed in James Buchauan, President of the United States; that we supported him with enthusiasm in 1856, upon the great principles enunciated at Cincinnati; and that we supporte every part of his policy, thus far developed, excepting that in reference to Kansas, from which we do respect-fully but fixedly dissent.

Resolved, That truth is the real object of the masses, the avowed object of all; but truth can neither be long divided against herself, nor made destructive of herself. She solicit inquity and courts investigation—her desire being to seek true premises, that fair conclusions may be draw in therefrom. Now, therefore, as the fruith in reference to the Lecompton Convention has reached the mind of the American people, and cannot be obscured, we express the carnest hope that Congress and the President will unto in sending back the vitiated Constitution to the bona Ade citizens of Kansas for their rejection or ratification.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved. That our immediate representatives in Congress,

where the same and the control of the same and the state.

Reselver That our immediate representatives in Congress Reselver Florence, Landy, Phillips and Jones, be requested to oppose the Leccompton fraud, as such is the desire of three donths of the Democracy of Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties, whose opinion on that exciting subject it is their duty to consult; and by so doing, aid in sustaining the rights of the

ople as expressed in the Kansa-Nebraska act, and incurrent the Cincinnati Platform. Resolved, That we cordially indorse the sentiments of Governor ise. Senator Douglas, Governor Walker, Secretary Stanton, the in. Mr. Harris, and their worthy coadjutors in Congress, in retence to popular sovereignty, and pledge them our earnest suptimities particular efforts to maintain our institutions in their publican simpleity, as developed in the dectrine of State righos. Resolved, That the Democratic party of this great city has all as seen distinguished for its devotion to the rights of the lates, including those of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and that in contending the second of the South; and the second of the South second of the

e great principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and for e fulfillment of our piedge in 1826, we claim to be supporting to true interests of the South and as taking the only course tha consistent with our obligations as members of the National mortalic party. Reserved. That we extend the right hand of fellowship to our

Received. That we extensely, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, who have so nobly resisted the attempt to fire the Leccompton Constitution upon the unwilling people of Kansas, and now call upon our political friends in Pennsylvania everywhere to respond to the sentiment which protests against that unparalleled fraced. The Hon. F. P. Stanton was then introduced to the meeting, and received with tremendous cheers. He

expressed his regret at the non-arrival of Gov. Walker. expressed his regiet at the non-arrivator Gov. Valace, and said that he would give a plain, unvariashed statement of Kanga affairs during the last year. He did not come here to complain of any action of the Executive toward himself, for to make any defense of himself, except so far as was necessary. When Gov. Walker and himself accepted the positions of Gov. Como and Secretary of Kangas, they had a distinct understanding with the President, and the principle of self-government was distinctly understood. He then read the first letter of instructions from Gen. Cass to Gen. Walker, ordering the latter to we keep sacred the right of the peeple to manage their own affairs in their own way, and decide for for themselves their own destiny. When he went to the Ternitory, he thought Slavery was the only question of difficulty, and that when that was settled all was settled. When he arrived there he found out that he had made a great mistake; he found a difficulty much deeper in the public mind—a difficulty affecting the Government itself and the whole machinery of the Ternitory—the peeple were ready to break out into ciail war. He did not deny the statement in the President's recent Message that Kansas was in a rebelious state, but in order to de justice to the people it was his duty to inquire the true reason for all the difficulties. It was his duty to go behind the fact of their rebellious state and ascertain how far they were justifiable or excussible for it. He did not intend to justify the people for resisting the Territorial Government or to apologize for any criminal wrong on either side. It is but fair to know the real state of affairs and Gen. Lane and the finest citizens were among those opposing the Government because teey were not allowed any participation in the local elections; because the Government was not theirs, bat that of the people of a neighboring State. Gen. Walker and himself endeavored to persuade the citizens to submit for the present, and redress their grievances at the ballot box. We were la and said that he would give a plain, unvarnished stateneut of Kaneas affairs during the last year. He did not come here to complain of any action of the Execu-

made the apportionment. He would have suffered the whole law to fail, because subsequent events have shown that the law was made an engine for wrong and oppression. He believed that even if the registration had been partially fair, the people would have voted. He then alluded to the small number of votes which elected the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—thirty votes for each Delegate. It did not occur to him that these sixty men would have dared to refuse to submit their labors to the consideration of the people, and he did not dream that such action would have met with the Escutive sanction. He then alluded to the minority bringing forth a repealed law relative to taxes and the refusal to have the majority assessed, and further traced the history of the Territory. He could not believe in the complaints of the people at the first time. He was assumded at the McGee and Oxford frauds, and his eyes were opened. He then no longer wondered that the people were only detained by the army from openly rebelling against such a Government. When first he received a copy of the Lecempton Constitution, he immediately perceived the strongest evidence of a precious preparation and determination to carry the point of Slavery by every nearly means; and f, with a knowledge of detained by the army from openly rebelling against such a Government. When first he received a copy of the Lecempton Constitution, he immediately perceived the strongest evidence of a precious preparation and determination to carry the point of Slavery by every possible means; and if, with a knowledge of all the facts he possersed, he had not resisted that instrument, he would feel himself disgraced forever. Mr. Stanton then proceeded to treat of the last message of the President. The President argues that the people had perfect liberty to agree whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State. He did not wish to qestion the veracity of the President, but he must say the statement was utterly incorrect. He regretred tuat he was not addressing a Southern audience so that he could present the true facts to those honorable and generous people, whom he represented for ten years in Congress. As a Southern he would blush even to argue, even for a moment, that the people had as apportunity to argue for a moment that the people had an opportunity to determine whether the Government should be free or slave. There were but tew slaves in Kansas when he went there, and fewer now—for these events have had the effect to drive them out lapplause]; and he believed that the people would not have confiscated this property if themselves had been fairly dealt with. The theory of the President's Message was that the people, in delegating their power to the Constitution, parted with their sovereignty. If the Convention was legally organized, it was anly authorized to frame a constitution for the adoption or rejection of the people; and even if the people wanted to, they could not part with the sovereignty. If the Convention was legally organized in twisting as a menting of the Legislature, [Applause,] the felt in his day to defend himself from the attacks of the highest Executive, and to appeal to a generous public both North and South. (Applause.) The President also argues in the Message that the people of Kansas have the right at

exceedingly enthusiastic. The Representatives in Congress from this State, with the exception of Owen Jones, were groaned, and at the announcement of the passage of the resolution of Mr. Harris there was im-

mense applause.

The applause at the Democratic sentiments show that the attendance was mostly of the party, and the Anti Lecomptonites regard the meeting as highly favorable.

From Kansas.

Sr. Louis, Menday, Feb. 8, 1858. The Westport correspondent of The Republican says that difficulties have again broken out at Fort Scott, Kansas, and that a requisition has been made on the Governor for troops.

Kansas in the Penn. Legislature. HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

The House took up the resolution offered by Mr. Ramsdell, Republican, to instruct the Kansas Committee not to report until March 15,

Mr. McClure raised the point of order, that Committees having special questions referred to them, the House cannot instruct them relative thereto.

This was discussed for three hours, when it was decided that the point was not well taken by a vote of 29 to 50.

A motion was then made to adjourn, when new points of order were raised. Amid the excitement a fusion, the motion to adjourn was declared carried by the Speaker, the members loudly demanding the Yeas

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 8-11 p. m. There are as yet no signs of the steamer Indian, now due at this port from Liverpool with four days' later

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

Case No. 39.—John H. Lyons agt. John Bertram et al.—Judge Campbell delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of California, with costs and interest.

Nos. 51 and 52—Edwin H. Chaffee vs. Nathaniel Hayward, and H. H. Day vs. Nathaniel Hayward.—Judge Catron delivered an opinion, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island, with costs.

No. 66-II. H. Day vs. The Union Rubber Co. Argument for appellant concluded.

No. 58—Isaac M. Fisher vs. Jacob M. Haldeman et at., administrators of Thomas Duncan. Argument

for appellant. Conviction of a Murderer.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

The trial of Deunis Sullivan for the murder of Joshua Hibbard, near this city, in August last, terminated on Saturday night, the Jury having brought in a verdict of guilty.

Forenoon Weather Reports.-FEB. 8.

By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 2! Wall street.]

Baltimore, Md.—Beautiful day: 43; barometer 30.

Halifax, N. S.—Overcast: wind N, W.; 30.

Sackville, N. S.—Clear and pleasant; wind W.; 30.

Calais, Me.—Clear and pleasant; wind W.; 30.

Detroit, Mich.—Cloudy and calm; 27.

Calcinestant; Onlo—Cloudy; 30.

Citylerast, Onlo—Cloudy; wind S. W.; bacometer 29.19; thermometer 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wind N. W.; 25.

Tolero, O.—Cloudy; 30.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wind N. W.; 25.
TOLLDO, O.—Cloudy; 26.
SIGNAPOLIS, Ind.—Clear; 22.
EVASSYILLE, Ind.—Clear; 28.
LOVISYILLE, Ky.—Clear adv; wind N. W.; 33.
EVENIOR BEFORTS—6 p. m.
NEWBUEGH, N. Y.—Clear; wind N. W.; 34.
PORT JERNIS, N. Y.—Clear and cold: 26.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Clear; 29.
DUNKIEK, N. Y.—Clear and cold: 29.
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Clear; 29.
DUNKIEK, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind N. W.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Weather beautiful; 44; barometer 36.
BOSTON, Mass., noon—Clear; wind S. W.; 35.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Clear; 14.
CALAIS, Ms.—Clear; wind N.; 16.
CHARLOTTETOWN, N. B.—Clear and cold; wind W.
SACKVILLE—Clear and calm; 4.
HALIFAX, N. S.—Clear; wind N.; 28.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Clear; wind N.; 29.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Wind N. W.; 30.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporter. SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1858. SENATE ... Ar BANK, Feb. 9, 1838.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, but as there was not a quorum present, adjourned till 124 o'clock.

PETITIOSS.

By Mr. SMITH—Relative to a Foundling Hospital.

By Mr. STOW—For a law to prevent minors re-

eiving credit.

By Mr. SPINOLA—Six petitions for a law limiting be term of certain officers of the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. LOVELAND—To amend the Constitution. not prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages.

No bills of general interest were introduced.

The Sonate wert into Committee of the Whole

IN ASSEMBLY. act protecting the Hudson and East River steamers in their present location.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG-To restrain the Banks in New-York and Brocklyn from acting as savings banks; amended so as to strike out the clause author-ing the banks to receive and pay interest on deposits of 500 and opward.

By Mr. WOLFORD—To extend the time for filing

By Mr. CRANE-To incorporate the Hebrew Young

Men's Association in New York.

By Mr. McNETT-To make the wages of laboring

nen payable in specie or secured State notes.

By Mr. AVERY—To induce the fares and regulate
the freight on the State Line Railroad.

By Mr. CHAUNCEY—To suppress gambling in ew York and Brooklyn.
By Mr. DURYEA- To regulate the Brooklyn Ferries. Also, to lay out as a park a portion of Prook-lyn Hights; also, relative to King's County prisons. By Mr. WOODWORTH—To secure more equal

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH-To incorporate mr. LAW moved to make the repeal of the Canal additor bill the special order for the 23d of February.

Additor on the special Laid over.

The bill amending the act incorporating the companies formed for the navigation of lakes and rivers was lost, and a motion to reconsider the vote was

aid on the table.

By Mr. ADAMS—Compelling receivers of susmended Insurance corporations to pay over the funds.

By Mr. MOORE—For fixing auction fees at 10 per

nt on sales under \$2,000. By Mr. J. H. JONES- To abolish Military fines.

By Mr. C.HILDS—To about a Minary faces.
By Mr. CHILDS—To divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York.

By Mr. MOORE—For creating a Committee of Investigation to inquire if any members of the Metropolitan Police have been taxed for any purpose, or have paid any bonus for appointment, and to whom. Land over.

Laid over, By Mr. WAGER-Calling upon the Connecticut Boundary Commission for an immediate report.

By Mr. PARSONS—Requiring the Railroad Committee to report a bill regulating and equalizing the rate of railroad freight according to the distance of

Mr. LANING moved that the Superintendent of the Bank Department furnish the names of all banks that have withdrawn securities below the amount required by law. Laid over.

The Bank Superintendent submitted a report respecting Judge Hatria's decision relative to the with-

specting Judge Harris's decision relative to the wind-drawal of bank securities.

Mr. LANING alluded to an article in The Trib-ture, referring to the arrangements by which Mr. Al-vord's election was secured; and moved a Committee of Irquiry—the Committee to be composed all of Re-rubblence.

with the Mr. LAW said the Committee was moved at his remest, and he hoped there would be a searching in

Mr. HUTCHINSON opposed the proposed consti-ution of the Committee. It was an insuit to the Re-Mr & LANEY hoped the Committee would be raised. Mr. SMITH felt himself slighted in this article. It was an oversight; but if a Committee was desired, he would insist first that it should go to the Printing

Committee.

Mr. LANING said this matter involved the character of the whole House, and the proposed Committee should be raised. It was high time that this unli-censed mode of libeling members should be brought to a stand. The triends of THE TRIBUSE and of the party

hich it supports, should sustain the motion.

Mr. AKMSTRONG moved that the reporter of TRE Mr. LANING—This would be too prompt a proce-

Mr. WOLFORD remarked that he was assured that the regular reporter of The Tarbune never wrote this letter. The charges of this letter were but copies of similar charges every session embedied in letters sert out from the Capitol.

Mr. ARMSTRONG refused to withdraw his resolution.

tion.

Mr. MOORE said The TRIBUNE was the organ of the Black Republican party, and he would hold the Black Republican party responsible for what it said.

Mr. CHAUNCEY advocated the expulsion of The

Mr. CHANLER favored the original resolution He could not see why the press should be permitted to askail the public servants with impanity. This as-cause were unworthy of any man. He could not be-lieve The Tribune reporter wrote the letter com-

planned of.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH thought a resolution of expulsion should tollow, not precede, a trial. The original resolution was equally objectionable. It was not fair to make up any such tommittee from one party. For himself, he would robe willing to act at the head of any such Committee.

Mr. LAW opposed the resolution of expulsion. He did not believe Tax Triatsx reporter wrote the offensive matter; but the person who did so should be punished.

ounished.

Mr. HUBBARD opposed the resolution of ex-ounsion. It would be hanging a man first and trying tim afterward.

Mr. BARNES—There used to be an old Spanish law which allowed a man to be hung first and tried afterward. The authority for citing this law is found in Don Quixote. He therefore opposed the expulsion in Don Quixote. He therefore opposed the expuision resolution; and he opposed the original resolution, because it was improper and invidious. The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Law) some time ago said he was so "thick-skinned" that he would'nt mind what the papers said about him. And yet he is the first to evince sensitiveness at this article. Very vile assaults had been made upon Republicans by a paper in this city, but no Republican thought it worth while to bring the matter before the House.

Mr. CRAIN moved to amend the amendment, so as to declare that The Tribuse should have no reporter on this floor hereafter.

Mr. WAGER wanted a Committee to report facts, but he was opposed to a resolution of expulsion before as improper and invidious. The ge

was opposed to a resolution of expuls

Mr. DURYEA thought it unusual for legislative Mr. DURYEA thought it unusual for legislative bodies to take notice of anonymous communications in papers. But if this resolution was to be pressed, he would favor the reference of the matter to the Standing Committee to inquire whether a Select Committee should be appointed to make the investigation. As yet there is nothing tangible presented, upon which an Investigating Committee could be passed. If the articles contained libels, let a prosecution be instituted by those deeming themselves aggreeved.

Mr. CRAIN opposed a Select Committee. It would be fully to give so much importance to anonymous charges. But he was for action, nevertheless—the permanent expulsion of The Transky reporter.

Mr. ARMSTRONG did not believe the offensive article was written by the regular reporter of The Transky, but by some other person who has the privilege of the floor.

Mr. CHURCH hoped the House would not inter-Mr. CHURCH noped the House would not inter-tice with the largest liberty of the press, nor render itself so ridiculous as to expel a reporter before trial. The resolution for a Committee should be voted down if it stands as drawn. If a Committee is to be raised,

let it be selected by the Speaker.

Mr. McNETT was in favor of the original resolu-tion and opposed to the amendments. As the Repub-licans are not implicated, they should make the inves-

tigation.

Mr. LANING had the highest respect for the Republican members of the House, and so had moved that this matter be submitted to them. He could not sit still while these charges were before the public. It should be investigated.

Mr. LANING consented to amend the resolution so

that the Committee should be appointed as usual. So

amended.

Messrs. ARMSTRONG and CRAIN withdrew their

Messrs. ARMS ROAG and Carlotte and Charles are adments; and The original resolution, as amended, was then passed. The following is the Committee named by the Speaker: Messrs. Laning. Adams, Church, Durtyca, Lewis. Adjourned.

ALTERISC THE MAPS.

Mr. CRAIN'S bill to alter the map, discontinues these parts of One-hundred-twenty-sixth, One-hundred-these parts of One-hundred-twenty-sixth treets. these parts of One-hundred-twenty-sixth, One-hundred-twenty-seventh and One-hundred-twenty-eighth streets respectively, between Manhattan and Lawrence streets, and also One-hundred-twenty-eighth street, between Lawrence street and the Tenth avenue.

Lawrence street and the Frank action.

Mr. ENGS'S bill continues in force all acts and parts of acts relating to the Firemen's corporation until May 1, 1880, unless sooner altered, modified or re-

pealed.

SINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CHILDS'S bill to divide the Sixth Judicial
District of New-York divides it by a line running
through the center of West Fortieth street from the
Hudson River to the center of the Sixth avenue, and hy a line ranning in a southerly direction from West Fortisth street, through the center of Sixth avenue, to West Fourteenth street. Makes the Sixteenth and Twentieth the Eighth Judicial District: a Civil Justice to be appointed by the Governor, to hold till Jan. 1, 1859, and thereafter to be elected by the peo-

ple.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE PRESENTS.

Mr. DELANEY'S bill to prohibit the reception of presents by the Police Commissioners and officers of the Metropolitan Police prohibits the Commissioners.

and officers, and any member of their families from re-

and officers, and say member of their families from receiving presents of any kind or to hold any real or personal property purchased by any movely collected from
or subscribed by members of the Police Department
under penalty of fine and imprisonment or both.

It provides that any Commissioner or officer who
shall have received any such gift to himself or to any
member of his family, prior to the passage of this sot,
shall return the same under a penalty of not less than
\$500 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisonment for not
less than one nor more than five years. It provides
that any member of the force subscribing for such
gifts shall be dismissed, and gives half of all penalties
recovered under this act to the informers.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESEN-TATION.

LUCY STONE'S PROTEST.

In a little hall in the little village of Orange, N. J. Lucy Stone last evening said her word in favor of the great principle which prompted our Revolution-No Texation without Representation. The capture of Yorktown settled that matter for us only so far as men were concerned; Lucy Stone and a little band of men and women think that it is just as good for worse as for men, and so Dr. Harriott K. Hunt in Massa chusetts, and Lucy Stone in New Jersey, not being allowed to vote, decline to pay taxes. Dr. Hunt has for several years past paid hers under protect. Lucy Stone, who bought a home for herself and her busband in Orange last year, goes still farther, and pats the Steriff under the awward necessity of selling furniture erough of hers to pay ber taxes and his free. It matters not if the furniture is bought in at the Sheriff's sale, the moral effect of the sale is supposed not to be impaired.

Willow Hall, the little building where Lucy Stone made her appeal from the law to the people last even ing, was crowded. It scats about 250 people; as many more steed up. There were a great many suruly liste boys, and a few full-grown rowdies, but the mass of the sudience was made up of men and women who had come apparently not more out of curiosity than from sympathy with the speaker and her cause.

When she and her husband, Mr. Henry Blackwell,

sympathy with the speaker and her cause.

When she and her husband, Mr. Henry Blackwell, came in, they were loudly cheered.

Mr. Blackwell said that women had once voted in New-Jersey. The reason assigned for stopping them was illegal voting by them; this reason would cut off masculine voters now-a-days. He asked if women had the ability to govern, and answered the question by pointing to Elizabeth of England, Joan d'Arc, Mme. Roland, Catherine of Russia, Maria Theresa of Austria, and Isabella of Spain. The women of Europe have proved that they were able to govern. English women decided the fate of milliens of nen by their votes in the meetings of the East India Company. And were the women of America inferior to the women of Europe! He demanded the right of suffrage for women, because he should feel it a degradation were his vote taken from him. He sailed on Democrats to uphold the Jeffersonian dectrine of giving votes to laber. He called on Americans to double the majority of native citizens, by doubling the vote of the natior. He called on Republicans to give votes to the more moral and more religious—the better half of the people; for only thus could they abolish Slavery and the liquor trailie. The influence of women on men was orderly and restraining. Had there been one good woman a member of Congress, the disgraceful scene of Saturday would never have eccurred. Mr. Blackwell concluded by introducing Mrs. Lucy Stone.

Mrs. Stone said that she could not speak while Mrs. Lucy Stone.

Mrs. Stone said that she could not speak while

others were speaking. And she was silent until the rowdies, who had been interrupting Mr. Blackwell, were still. The pressure at the door made consider able confusion, kowever. She commenced her discourse by extolling the bravery of the men who, in the birth of our liberties, began to think that men were above institutions. Still those men, she said, when they had learned their own rights, disfranchised one half the race. She read from the Constitution of New-Jersey, which disfranchised women, with paupers, idiots, negroes, and insane men. took this cool insult as a compliment, and sneered at those who were unwilling to submit to the degradation. Men said, What could these few women do against States and Governments ? But it was not these few women alone who were supporting the principle-it was God's principle. On one side was God, on the other the American people. Who could doubt as to the result? It was urged that women ought not to go o town meetings because men behaved so bad thers. Men who admitted their theoretical right to vote urged this. She answered that perhaps the wemen would bring the men to order there, as they had everywhere else. But, at all events, be women might have separate voting places; and hey would like to invite all the decent men who knew how to behave themselves to vote with them. People aid it would bring discord into families; but how did one man now endeavor to prevail on another to vote with him? Not by scolding; no, no, he was particularly effable thee. Perhaps some women would find their burdens easier to be borne just before election. Then they said that if the women went to vote the baby would be left at home to cry. Just as though every woman had a baby. [Great laughter.] But who that remembered his own mathematical said. baby would be left at home to cry. Just as though every woman had a baby. [Great laughter.] But who that remembered his own mother would say that a mother would neglect her child to vote or do anything else? Because some women were so busy with their little ones that they could not go to Congress, that was no reason why all women should be deprived of their right of suffrage. No matter how debased a man might be, no matter if he could not read or write, his right of suffrage was unquestioned. But it was denied to the woman of the finest intellect, of the noblest heart, in common with paupers, craxy men, idiois, and convicted felons. Women asked that they too might give their consent to the Government in accordance with the great principle that Governments derived their just power from the corsent of the governed. Mrs. Stone called on the (male) people of New-Jersey to alter their practice or their maxims—to give to women the right to vote, or to expunge the freedom-clause from their Bill of Rights. There were thousands of women who paid their taxes under protest now—even at the risk of losing the cradles in which they rocked their babies. The law said that the woman was called the "relict" of somebody else, the piece left behind of the body into which she had been merged. Even in the ceremonial of marriage women must pumise to obey. Si he honored the wile of Geo. piece left behind of the body into which she had been merged. Even in the ceremonial of marriage women must promise to obey. She honored the wife of Geo. Bancroft, who, when the Episcopal clergyman was pronouncing the service over her and came to the word obey, said, "I won't." The clergyman said he would not marry her; but she said she could wait. Mr. Bancroft said he had not chosen a woman who was not able to command herself. Her father commended her spirit, and the clergyman concluded to geon.

mended her spirit, and the clergyman concluded to go on.

Mrs. Stone referred again to the statute bools of New-Jersey; she said that it gave to the husband complete power not only over the carnings of the wife, but over her children—over the child even before it was born. We called men who attempted to control the legis ation of Kansas Border Ruffians. But they had not attempted to take away the children of the Free-State men; the law of New-Jersey sanctioned worse Border Ruffianism than any which had disgraced Missouri. Men deprived women of a field for the exercise of talent, and then called them triflers and Flora McFlimseys, after they themselves had dwarfed their souls. It was a terrible thing to say to the girl. "Your brother shall take care of you; he shall go to the University, and you shall learn crotcheting; he shall learn to do everything, and you shall learn to do nothing; he shall be fitted to be a syrant, you shall be made a trifler." Mrs. Stone concluded by declaring that it was impossible that this tyranny should continue forever. No cage could be so gilded as to make the eagle content; the soul was tortured none the less for the gidding. Faith is God would not let her despair. The world must some day learn that the golden rule was the truest policy, and then man would recognize woman as his equal and not his helper; then alone could the morning stars sing together for joy.

She then presented the following petition for the

and not his helper; then alone could the morning stars and not his helper; then alone could the morning stars sing together for joy.

She then presented the following petition for the signatures of the audience:

Wherear, it is an admitted principle of our Government that taxation and representation should be inseparable, and whereas governments cerive their just power from the consent of the governed.

Therefore, we, the undersimed, men and women of the town of Oranez persy your honorable body to take such steps as shall secure the practical application of these principles, to the culture should population, but incapacitated by crime.

She said that in Massachusetts women had gained all that they could make a will; in New-Jersoy they could not if their property was real estate. The Committee, to which a petition similar to this had been referred in Ohio, had reported in favor of granting the prayer of the signers. She hoped the New-Jersoy Legislature would be as favorable. She announced that on Monday evening next she should speak on the Bible Position of Woman. People had said that the Bible forbade the recognition of the citals than that.